Dost sigh and sorrow for the golden past, And say we lack all Beauty and Romance? Come watch with me, in Winter's chain held fast, The sun's new splendors and the wind's wild dance Is there no beauty in the tinted sky?

The whitened fields, the forest shaking down Its feathery load, as the rude blast whirls by Or the blue smoke above the quiet town? And sure beneath that light and vanishing fold Romance yet lingers, and not all in vain Have the vast ages of the gray world rolled

Great poems to be written yet remain In Man's strong heart, in Love and Hope and Faith And the great mystery of Life and Death.

[From the Boston Pilot.]

Gen. Scott and the Irish Prisoners. That Scott is the greatest general of the age no one seems disposed to doubt. His bravely fought battles and splendid victories belong to the history of the nation and the world. character, remarkable for its high moral qualifications, sheds an additional lustre over his military fame. But there is an incident of generous daring in the record of his life which exhibits truly the innate greatness and generosity of the man and the indomitable courage of a will which has never been conquered-an incident which, apart from all political prejudices, has rung right easantly on the Irish vein in my heart, until it is irresistibly impelled to send forth the tribute of its honest praise. The battle of Queenstown Heights, which resulted in the surrender of Scott and his snall force, with all the honor of war, into the hands of the English, although disastrous to the Americans, could searcely be called a victory by the enemy, who, with superior and overpowering numbers, were kept at bay by a mere handful of men until, overwhelmed, they found that resistance was worse than useless, and, with the will strong within them rather to die with

their gallant leader than to yield to the arrogant

foe, they were compelled to surrender. The American prisoners were sent to Quebecthence in a cartel to Boston. A number of them were Irishmen. The law of extradition was then in full force-that is, if any subject of Great Britain were taken in arms against their alle giance, they were sent home to be tried for high treason, hung, and quartered. When the Transport was about leaving the harbor of Quebec Scott, who was in the cabin, heard an unusual confusion of sounds on deck, and hastened up. He perceived a crowd of officers and men gather ed together on the forward deck, and, from certain indications which he saw and heard, knew that his men were interfered with. He stepped quickly up, and discovered a party of British officers picking out such of the prisoners as by their accent betrayed their Irish birth. Twentythree were already put under double guard, to be conducted to a frigate lying near, which would convey them to England to meet the ignominious penalty of being found in arms against their old oppressor, England.

Groans burst from those brave hearts, that the terror of battle had never shocked-tears flowed from eyes that had often looked without a quiver at the near chances of an honorable death. gibbet! and ignomy! It was more than these brave souls could bear, and, quite unmanned, they yielded to the deepest despondency. But a deliverer was at hand, who, as their captors proceeded to question others, was heard, above the tumult, commanding them in a voice of thunder to "be dumb-speak not another word, my men." It was Scott, himself a prisoner! They obeyed him, and no more was added to the number. was ordered repeatedly to go below, and fierce language passed between him and the British But they could not silence him.

He addressed the mournful band who had been entrapped by a species of cunning which was small feature of a system of deception which, from its success and magnitude, has almost sublime in its code of devilish ethics, towards Ireland and the Irish. He assured them, in a loud and commanding tone, that the country for which they had shed their blood would avenge them, and pledged himself in the most solemn manner that retaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give quarter in battle, should follow the execution of any one of their number. In this act, and these words of daring, he was frequently interrupted by the British officers; but, although unarmed, he heeded them not, and, in defiance of their threats and commands, left no word unsaid that could encourage and inspire with hope the hearts of those drooping prisoners. They were sent to England, their mother country

Scott was exchanged on his arrival at Washington, and his first business was to make a full report of the case to the President, the Secretary of War, and both houses of Congress. His efforts were successful; the matter was taken up warmly, and, on the 3d of March, 1813, an act was passed vesting the President with the power of retaliation. The opportunity for retaliation was not far distant. Two months after this, (May 24, 1813,) in the battle and capture of Fort George, Scott took a number of prisoners.
True to his pledge given at Quebec, he, as chief of the staff, immediately selected twenty-three of their number, (careful not to include a single Irishman,) who were English and Scotch, to be confined in the interior of the country, to abide the fate of the twenty-three who were imprisoned in England. This proceeding resulted on both sides in the confinement as hostages of many other men and officers, who were all dependent for their lives on the fate of the original twenty-

In July, 1815, when peace had been concluded, Major General Scott was one day passing along the East-river side of New York, and was attracted by load cheers and such a bustle on one of the piers as convinced him that something ex-traordinary was going on. He approached the scene in time to discover that it was his old Irish friends, in whose behalf he had interferred at Quebec, and who, after spending two weary years in an English prison, had returned in triun their adopted country. They recognised their deliverer, and thronged around him with thanks both eloquent and vociferous.

"I have been in many a battle," said the old hero, afterwards, while a twitching about his lips and a suspicious twinkling of the eyes let one secret of his emotion, "but, weakened by wounds, from which I was slowly recovering, I never in my life was so near being killed as I was by the embraces of these grateful and warmhearted fellows." Having them restored to lib erty, and, through his influence, the privileges of citizenship, he solicited and obtain their patents for land bounties, and long arrearages of pay. This was one of the occasions where "Fuss" was added to "Feathers" to some CYCLOPS.

MR. HALE AND THE FREESOIL NOMINATION .- A letter from Hon. John P. Hale appears in the Boston Commonwealth, in which he comes to the conclusion that he ought not, and cannot, accept the nomination for the Presidency, if offered to him by the Pittsburg Convention. The Commonwealth finds fault with the Senator for backing out ju t at this time, when the delegates are on their way to Pittsburg, and insists that if nominated, he must

A rich Campanian lady, fond of pomp and show, being on a visit to Cornelia, the illustrious mother of the Gracchii, displayed her jewels and diamonds ostentatiously, and requested that Cornelia should show her jewels. Cornelia turned the conversation to another subject, till her sons should return from the public schools. When they had entered their mother's apartment, she, pointing to them, said to the lady, "These are my jewels—the only ornaments I admire."

A Mr. Paulin made a balloon ascension from Indianapolis on Thursday last. He made his descent about twenty-five miles distant. Just before he descended, the balloon was fired at by a man who took it for a wild animal. No injury

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conserva-tive republican principles by which they are con-trolled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the government and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determini-tions for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

effected:
1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the efercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the

States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party. we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show, by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free in-

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their selfrespect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon prin-

riples of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying uch duties, sound policy requires a just discrimi nation, and protection from fraud by specific du-ties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry qually to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power o open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State

and of individual welfare. 8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress com monly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will main-tain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union

he Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,

President of the Whig National Convention.

Convention.

Convention of New Hampehire; Carlos Coolidge, of Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B.

Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps, of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos. J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H. Saeld, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edward, of Illinols; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath,

consin. (A true copy.)
R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana,
Secretary of the Whig National Conventi secretary of the Whig National Convention.
islant Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. P. Stewart, of California; S. Colfax, of Indiana, John C. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania; William C. Worthington, of Virginia; N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of II-linois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

The New Gallery!

ECONOMY IS THE FOUNDATION OF PROSPERITY! I the FUNDATION OF PROSPERITY!

I a dollar saved is a dollar made," why not be frugal in the purchase of DAGUERREOTYPES by calling at THOMP-SON'S, where hundreds come and go away weekly, satisfied that they do not pay too much. His long experience in this business, and his excellent location, enable him to satisfy the most fastbilous.

the most fistillious.

### Don't forget the place—THOMPSON'S SKY LIGHT GALLERY, Lane & Tucker's Buildings, where likenesses are taken, and put in morocco cases, for fifty cents.

WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 2D, 1852, THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GEN-ERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, F street, (Island,) between 41 and 6th streets.
of the Wind-mill.

of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or creed,) in pursuit of employment, are requested to carl and have their names registered for situations. Citizens requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personalty, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Walters, Porters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermaids, Housemaids, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. Personsat a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to receive attention.

ceive attention.

See No office fee charged to newly-arrived Emigrants. Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. until 3½ p. m.
J. THOMPSON GREHAM, Agent.

jy 17-S&Tulm FRESH BUTTER, EGGS, VEGETABLES, NEW MILK, &c.

JUST received, and will continue to be received nearly every day through the season, Fresh Butter from one of the best dairies in Fairfax county, together with Vegetables, Eggs, &c. Also, PURE NEW MILK, and a large variety of excellent family Groceries—cheap for cash. For sale by opposite the Garrison, Garrison street, may 25—tr Navy Yard Hill.

BHBACH'S Premium Polygrades, or Drawing Pencils—the best now in use for drawing and architectural purposes.
Cohen's office Pencils, hard and soft.
Cohen's superfine prepared Polygrades, do.
Also Fendler's "cryons superfins," and red lead Pencils, at WIMER'S, next to Mrs. Collison's Fancy effore, 6th street.

GRATE APRONS-ANOTHER SUPPLY.

GRATE APRONS—ANOTHER SUPPLY.

The daily orders for these pretty parlor ornaments have compelled the subscriber to order another box, which he opens to-day, and invites those who desire choice patterns to give him an early call:

Also received, a few more pieces of Fancy CUT PAPER FOR PICTURE-FRAMES and LOOKING-GLASSES; and a few quires of CEILING PAPER yet on hand, at

WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store,
may 25—tr

Gth street, near Louisiana avenue.

A COMFORTABLE SHAVE!

A COMFORTABLE SHAVE:

TENNEY'S Warranted "Tally-ho Razors"—good, or the money will be returned. Shaving Creams, German Cologne French Paste Blacking—a superior article Blacking Brushes, Key-Rings, &c. At WIMER'S, Sixth st., adjoining Mrs. Collison's may 24—tr Millinery and Fancy Store.

SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, PRACTISES in the various courts of Baltimore.

Pattention given to Collecting. He refers to— Hon. S. U. Downs, Senator from Louislana. Hon. G. W. Jones, do. Iowa. T. C. Comolly, esq., Editor American Telegraph. Dr. John O Wharton, Baltimore, Md.

Who is Winfield Scott? What has He done to merit Our Grati-

These questions have been thus answered: At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown Heights. In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of

onstructive treason. In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the

oattle of Fort George.
In 1814 he made a new army and restored the military spirit of the country-took Fort Eriefought the battle of Chippewa-and fought the

good fight of Lundy's Lane.
In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Hero of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic chol-

era fell blightingly, on its march to the field of the Black Hawk war. In the same year, by negotiation, and not by

force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue. In the same year he soothed the spirit of Southern Nullification, and saved our country from civil discord.

In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians in Florida. In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier.

In the same year he effected the removal of the Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole In 1889 he earned the distinguished title of

'The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary,' and saved his country from a bloody and waste ful war with Great Britain.

In 1847 he opened the splendid military drams of the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but four days. April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable

battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire Western Continent. On the 19th of April he entered the city of

Jalapa. On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote

On the 15th of May, he took Puebla. On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churu-

On the 8th of September, he fought and won the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey. On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepee -scattered the Mexican army from the gates of Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a lodgment

in the capital of Mexico.
On the 14th of September, he marched his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

Who is Franklin Pierce !- What has He

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine-studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the

legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen speaker of the House.

In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843.

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined. In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten regiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achieve-

TRY THE ENGLISH VERMIN-DESTROYER, IF YOU WANT TO GET RID OF THE BEDBUGS, ANTS, AND ROACHES—Price 25 cents a bottle. Daily evidence is given us of its efficacy in destroying these pests of house-keepers and lodgers. Call and get a bottle at WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store, july 21—tr Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

ment of note during the war, nor has he ever

done so in any position, civil or military.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY,

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

THIS SEMINARY, so long known as Miss Exelisn's, will open on the lat of September next, under the exclusive charge of Rev. W. J. Clark, who will be assisted by competent and accomplished professors and teachers in every denoting.

home for all its inmates. home for all its inmates.

Terms for boarding pupils, including tuition in English and Mathematics, \$200 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Circulars, containing the terms in full, may be had on application to the Prin william J. Clark.

D. H. Tebbs & Co.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Andrew Chyle, four
doors east of Centre Market, and next door to Mr. Jesse B.
Wilson's Grocery Store.

We would announce to our friends that we have opened
a large and general stock of the

W E would announce to our friends that we have opened a large and general stock of Dry Goods, consisting of all kinds of Bleached and Brown Cottons; Prints from 6½ cents up; heavy yard-wide Cottons at 6½ cents; Lawns at 10 and 12½ cents, with 25; Cottonades from 6½ to 12½ cents; Bedticks, heavy had wide, at 6½ cents, with a good assortment of all kinds of cheap dress goods; Flannels; Irish Linens; Cotton Sheetings, bleached and brown, all widths; Cotton and Linen Table Diaper and Damask, all prices, by the yard; Brown and Bleached Table Cloths, all grades and sizes; Napkins; Towellings; Russia Diapers; Iluckaback; a good stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, in plain and fancy colors; and, in fact, every kind of goods pertaining to a well-regulated establishment, and all at the very lowest cash prices.

west cash prices. FANCY GOODS. FANCY GOODS.

We have in Fancy Goods—Bonnets, all styles and prices; Ribbons, Flowers, Wreaths, (Bonnet Cap.) Lace Veils and Pall; Crapes and Tarletons, all colors; white and colored fllusions; piain and embroidered Swiss Muslins, in white and colors; piain and plaid Cambrics, Lisie and Cotten Edgings; black Silk Laces, all widths, and very cheap; Nets and Tarletons, low priced, in colors, for covering furniture; Swiss and Lace embroidered Undersleeves; worked Bands, Chemisets, Cuffs, and Collars, in great variety and very cheap; Gents' Collars, fine and good, all sizes, \$1.50 per dozen; Combs, Brushes, Porte-monnaics, Pocketbooks, Purres, Suspenders, Cologne, Pomatum, Scissors, Thimbles, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes; Silk, Cotton, and Thread Gloves; Hlack Silk Mitts, all kinds; brown and blenched Hose and Half-Hose, (striped Half-Hose,) Silk Hose and Half-Hose, Linen Cambric and Clear Lawn Handkerchiefs, all prices; SpookCotton, white and colored, from 8 to 50 cents per dozen.

Persons wanting goods in our line will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to self the cheapest goods in this city.

Don't mistake the place; flag at the door, with D. H.

this city.

Don't mistake the place; flag at the door, with D. H.

Tebbs & Co., cheap dry goods store, on it.

P. S.—Carpets and Mattings very cheap.

Don't mistake the place! Flag at the door!

jy 17—dim JOE SHILLINGTON receives all the Political

Carlestures as fast as published.
Dickens's Bleak House, No. 6.
Blackwood's Magazine for July.
The Discarded Daughter, or the Children of the Isle, by Mrs. Southworth.

Mrs. Southworth.
The Prairie Scout, a Romance of Border Life.
Fair Rosamond, or the Queen's Victim.
Gleason's Pictorial for this week.
All the New Books as fast as published.
Newspapers, Stationery, and everything in the cheap publication line for sale at

JOE SHILLINGTON'S

Bookstore, Odeon Building, cor. 4½ st and Penn. av.

NOTICE.

LL PERSONS by whom small balances are due us will
please call and settle the same, thereby saving themves trouble and our time, as time is money.
y 21—tf STEVENS'S Fancy Store, A No. 1. WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER

HATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER:

Letter Paper, 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20, and 25 ets. a quire
The celebrated TALLY-HO RAZORS, 31½ cents
Fancy Cut Paper for Picture Frames
A few more of those pretty Grate Aprons, at reduced prices
Shaving Scaps, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., at

WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store,
Oth street, near Louisiana av.

HAMPTON'S WEGETABLE TINCTURE always on
hand, direct from the manufacturers. june 10—tr

FINE DOUBLE ENAMELED FRENCH CARDS.—Another lot of fine Cards for engraving and writing upon with the style and pencil; and a variety of Cards for printing upon with the style and pencil; and a variety of Cards for printing upon the style and pencil; and a variety of Cards for printing upon the style and pencil; and a variety of Cards for printing upon the style and pencil and p

NEEDLES!

A h & Son's Drilled-eye Needles, a fine as
t wholesale.

E. WHEELER,

Opposite Browns' Hotel. G ENUINE Sm

From the National Intelligencer of August 5.1 Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery

We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colonization Journal," from which journal it is now opied. Our correspondent is of opinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore desires to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Intel

The views expressed by the General appear to s to evince a wise and comprehensive statesmanship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter a place in our columns:

Washington, February 8, 1843. My DEAR SIR: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations.

That I ever have been named in connexion with the Presidency of the United States has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and canlor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stranger unwittingly to commit himself to my support. Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has in different forms, for

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded

to above were less remote. In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virgin-ia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, nd, in the same period, have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for touching the relation of master and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the constitution to receive. o refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some position favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to extermination.

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressing, not-withstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to

their worldly interests. There is, in the order of Providence, no evil without some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold in slavery, and east upon this conti-nent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the

light of the Gospel. From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years elapsed before the advent of our Saviour; and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions.

Such are the views or opinions which you seek. I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours, WINFIELD SCOTT. T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

ween 12th and 10th and mings, Fancy Goods, &c.

\*\*Record Several Rooms for rent in the second and third near 7th may 20—2awtf

\*\*The several Rooms for rent in the second and third near 7th may 20—2awtf

Protection from Lightning.

THE undersigned, being the duly appointed Agent of SPRANT'S ELECTRICAN AND ELECTROM METALLURGES LABBER NING-ROM MANUACTORY, COVINGON, KONTUCKY, Degs to offer these superior Rods, of Spiral-twisted, Carbonized Annealed Iron, with Zine Protectors, and Electro-positive elements combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal to copper as conductors. They are in ten-feet lengths, with accurately-fitted brass-screw connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic (patented) attachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingenious construction, (patented,) forming a lock; the whole mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented,) twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the air of its opposite elements, has been elearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized points have shown but slight results, though placed under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and silently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves liable, by purchasing of those who are not authorized, or who are substituting inferior imitations. All agents duly appointed can show their certificates. Have good rods or none.

CHARLES W. HEYDON, THE undersigned, being the duly appointed Ag SPRAYT'S ELECTRICAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURGIST

I do hereby certify that I have app lied various powerful chemical re-agents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The re-agents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of sodium, (common sait,) seetle acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric seid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.

JOHN LEGONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.
UNIVERSITY OF GA., October 8, 1850.
The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended. Yours, truly, Prof. ROBT. PETER.
LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1850.

Lexington, Kr., February 20, 1850.

Chicago, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I thluk superior, to any other rod aver offered for my inspection.

Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY. a number of years, agitated Congress and the

for my inspection.

Augusta, (GA.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted to several tests to which they were submitted to result of several tests to which they were submitted to several tests to which ted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them.

A. MEANS, Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best I have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

R. SILIMAN, Jr.,

which must be regarded as of no oranary magnitude, which all buildings are liable.

R. SILIMAN, Jr.,
Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.
Louisville, January 27, 1851.

All orders left at ANDREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufactory, 7th street, will be promptly attended to; or at GEORGE RELL'S, Alexandria, Va., corner of King and St. Asaph sts.

FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Books of Sub-Scription to an amount not exceeding Sixty Thousand Dollars of Capital Stock, to be divided into shares of Fifty Dollars each, for the construction of the "FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD," will be opened on the 3d day of MAY, 1852, at the following-named places:

At the office of Alerra Moss, Fairfax Court-house, under

At the office of Alexko Moss, Fairiax Court-noise, under the superintendence of the Commissioners.

At the Mayor's Office, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of Wm. H. Tenney, O. M. Linthicum, Henry Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offutt, and Francis Dodge, or any three of them.

At the office of Nicholas Callax, Washington, D. C., under

or any three of them.

At the office of Nicholas Callan, Washington, D. C., under the superintendence of Nicholas Callan, Ephraim Wheeler, Fitzhugh Coyle, Samuel Bacon, George E. Parker, Wm. H. Gunnell, Wm. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W. Latham, or any three of them.

At the house of — Crombie, Lewinville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of — Crombie, Wm. Nelson, Thomas Ap C. Jones, Francis Crocker, A. L. Foster, Joshus Gibson, and James Sherman, or any three of them.

At the School-House at Falls Church, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of Amzie Coe, Alexander G. Davis, Wm. F. Dulin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Barrett, E. O. Powell, and George Risley, or any three of them.

At the house of James Cross, in Centreville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of John R. Pugh, A. S. Grigsby, James Machen, James A. Evans, R. M. Whaley, B. F. Rose, and John Millan, or any three of them.

At the house of James Palmer, Plensant Valley, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of James Palmer, Alexander Haight, br. — Hart, Wm. H. Wrenn, Silss Hutchison, R. H. Cockrille, and Talmadge Thorn, or any three of them.

F. D. RICHARDSON,

JARED MEAD,

WILLIAM T. RUMSEY,

THOMAS R. LOVE,

WILLIAM T. RUMSEY, THOMAS R. LOVE, NOAH DRYO, JAMES HUNTER, THOMAS MOORE, ALFRED MOSS, Commissioners

mar 27-3m CENTRAL HOTEL.

Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot. SYRACUSE, N. Y. On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.

No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trusty waiters minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trusty waiters always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to bag-

gage entrusted to their care.
MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Good accommodations for passengerrs remaining ever, at one dollar per day.

N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to please
their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and
West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit

the patronage of the public, jan 17— B. A. CLARK & CO. THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET con-

tains Busts and Casts from the heads sof the most dis-tinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead: and is always open free to visiters. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, includ-ing directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selec-tion of partners in business, congenial companions for life, etc., etc., all of which will be found highly useful and exedingly interesting.

### OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street,

ew York, and 142 Washington street, Hoston.
feb 26—d6m FOWLERS & WELLS. SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

To Members of Congress, Citizens, and Strangers!

Shirt manufacturer, south side of Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the U. S. Hotel, would respectfully inform members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, that he is now prepared to supply them with Shirts of his own make of superior style and fit. Those gentlemen that have been troubled with bad fitting Shirts, can, by calling at his Shirt Manufactory, have Shirts made to their order, which he will warrant to fit and give satisfaction or no sale. Also on hand a fine assortment of Silk and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves, WILLIAM H. FAULKNER. assortment of Silk and Merino Un-dershirts and Drawers, Gloves, Collars, Suspenders, Cravats, and every article suitable for a gentle-man's wardrobe, which will be sold

as low as they can be bought in New York. Thankful for the eucouragement he has received from the members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, he now hopes, by a strict attention to business, and a determination to please, to merit a continuation of past WM. H. FAULKNER, Sign of the Shirt.

The only place in the city where Shirts are made t HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I T is sufficient to inform the public where this valuable Medicine can be had, without attempting to add to its fame by repeating the numerous recommendations given of its efficacy in diseases arising from inpurity of the blood, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Tetter, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, &c., &c. For sale at WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store, may 24—tr Sixth st., near Louisiana ayenue.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH is always ready to supply
No. 1 Butter; Fresh Eggs; Potatoes; Apples; Pickles
put up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles usu
ally kept in a family-furnishing Grocery and Produce Store
at rates lower than the usual retail prices.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH,
Opposite the Gergieon, Garrison street.

Opposite the Garrison, Garrison stre DELAWARE COLLEGE! THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April.
The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a Menantile, an Agricultural, and other Departments.

For particulars apply to W. S. F. GRAHAM, President. NEWARK, DEL., March 30.

L AND WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD
BANK OF THE UNION,
mar 25—tf [News.] Browns Marble Building.

CORSET STORE.

MRS. WRIGHT respectfully informs the ladies of Corset business at her store on Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, north side. Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c.

\*\*Expected Rooms for rent in the second and third to their advantage to call at his office, on D street, may 20—2awtf

\*\*Real Estate Agent.

Browns particle during the undersigned has constantly for sale or exchange a number of DWELLING HOUSES, of various size and value; also many correct the city. Persons desiring to make sales or purchases, will find it to their advantage to call at his office, on D street, near 7th.

A. ROTHWELL, may 20—2awtf

Real Estate Agent.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE UNION ACADEMY, Corner of 14th street and New York Avenue. Z. RICHARDS, Principal.

Z. RICHARDS, Principal.

CHARLES HITCHOCCE, A. B.,
ARTHUR L. PEREY, A. B.,
A. C. RICHARDS, Teacher of the Primary Department.
A. ZAPPONE, Professor of Modern Languages.
R. GHBON, Teacher of Drawing and Paluting.
The first quarter of the next year will commence on the 30th of August, 1852.

E. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal, or at R. Farnham's Bookstore.

[july 19—dif RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY.

Corner of Third street and Indiana
O. C. WIGHT, Principal. O. C. WIGHT, Principal.
A. G. CAROTHERS,
D. L. SHOREY,
WM. T. EVA, Teacher of the Primary Department.
D. E. GROUX, Teacher of Modern Languages.
R. GIBSON, Teacher of Drawing.
Ap- For Circulars apply to the Principal, or at the cookstore of Wm. M. Morrison.

[nov 24-dtf]

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMER-CIAL INSTITUTE, Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmead, Rector, and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M.

and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M.

THE DUTIES of this Institution will be resumed on the 18th of August, in the lower Saloon of Mr. Carusi's building.

In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the Counting-room or College.

The experience of fifteen years, in the management of boys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Maryland and Virginia, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their sons to their care.

care.

For terms and further information apply to the Rector, the Rev. Alfred Holmead, at his residence on B street, between 9th and 10th, opposite Smithsonian Institute.

jy 29—dtf

JAMES W. SHEAHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.

FOR OFFICE and residence 21st street, two doors north of H. JAMES W. SHEAHAN.

MORSE'S Compound Syrup of Yellow
Dock Root—Curing all discuses arising from an
impure state of the blood.

Druggist and Apothecary,
june 23—
Corner of H and Seventh streets.

DR. J. M. AUSTIN,
(Late of Warrenton, Va.)

\*\*POFFICE and Residence—F street, north side, one mar 27—tf Philadelphia Type and Stereotype Foundry. THE subscriber would call the attention of Printers

offer
Pica at ... ... 30 cts. | Minion ... ... 48 cts.
Small Pica ... ... 32 " | Nonpareil ... 68 "
Long Primer ... 34 " | Agate ... ... 72 "
Bourgeois ... 37 " | Pearl ... 1 08 "
Determined to spare no expense in making their establishment as perfect as possible, they have recently got up a complete set of the justly celebrated Scotch-cut Letter, from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite attention.

attention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of Fancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c., their assortment is now unrivalled in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction. Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing-office, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotypius at reduced prices. sses, and Type used only in stereotyp-Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in secreotyping, at reduced prices.

Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c. &c., stereotyped with correctness and despatch.

N. B.—Specimen Books will be sent to Printers who wish to make orders.

L. JOHNSON & CO.,

Mar 24—tf No. 6 Sansom street.

NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-

MENT.

F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, have just opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of the best Swords, Epaulets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage. MENT.

FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c. A N assortment of the above articles just received and for A sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store, sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store,

where will be made up to order every style of BLE HATS FOR LADIES, and she invites att BLE HATS FOR LADIES, said and patterns for the season.

She has made another addition to her stock of NEAPOLITAN and GIMP BONNETS, and keeps on hand an assortment of CORDED BONNETS for Misses and Adults.

\*\*\*\*\*E\*\*\*Crochet and other Bonnets stiftened and pressed to order.

\*\*\*\*\*SIXTH street, near Louisiana avenue.

may 7—tr

[Sat. News.]

VERY CHEAP!

LETTER PAPER, 10 cents a quire!
Good FOOLSCAP, 12% cents a quire!
Ink, from 4 to 37% cents a bottle.
ENVELOPES as low as 15 cents a hundred! At
WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store,
may 24—tr
Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue may 24-tr NEW RESTAURANT.

JESSE P. WILSON, of New York, has opened a new, airy, and well-appointed RESTAURANT, near the southeast Capitol gate, at the old Casparis stand, where he will pay every attention and furnish everything good to the inner man, at fair and not exorbitant prices. The best of things eatable and drinkable will be found at his house. Call and try them.

AMBER TUCK COMBS, JEWELRY, &c. A N assortment of the above articles just opened at
MRS. COLLISON'S, Sixth street.
ap 30—tr
[Sat. News.]
Sep Bonner Gimps also just received.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—The action of this Liniment upon the organization is one of the most perfect remedies ever offered to the afflicted. Its volatile, penetrating, soothing, and healing properties diffuse themselves to the very bones. It gives a new impulse to the whole nervous system to the very extremities, stimulates the absorbents and secretions, and assists nature to throw off and rid herself of any diseased action of the nervous chords or ligaments, making it applicable to sores of any kind—RHECMATISM, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, WOUNDS, SWELLINGS, OR PAINS IN ANY PART OF THE BODY.

THE BODY. IMPORTANT FACTS.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

St. Louis, February 27, 1852.

We, the undersigned, dealers in Drugs and Medicines in St. Louis, Mo., have sold the quantities of Mexican Mustang Liniment opposite our names below during the past twelve months. And we take pleasure in stating that we have never known any remedy that has sold so rapidly or that has given such general satisfaction. Every one who uses it speaks in the highest praises of its efficacy in relieving pain, subduing inflammation, and in healing sores and wounds, either of man or beast:

H. Blakesly, our of Third and Chestnut sts. 266 gross, Charless, Blow & Co., Main street 229 "Bacon, Hyde & Co., Main street 229 "Bacon, Hyde & Co., and street 229 "Bacon, Hyde & Co., and street 229 "Barnard, Bro. & Co., 134 "Isometzer & Eggars, 100 "Schwetzer & Eggars, 100 "Schwetzer & Eggars, 100 "Srow & Shatt, 106 "Francis Walton & Co., 137 "P. C. Haooker, 137 "P. C. Haooker, 14 "Green streets."

HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS. There is nothing that can be compared to the Mustang Liniment in its speedy and permanent cure of Strains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Chafes, Scratches, Sweny, Pollevii, Fis-tula, Big-head, Spavin, Ring-bone, Wind-gall, or any un-natural enlargement of bone or muscle. We have hun-dreds of certificates for cures performed of the diseases men-TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Every store should be supplied with this valuable Liniment, as it pays a good profit and sells rapidly.

The Liniment is put up in three sizes. The fifty-cent size contains three times the quantity of the twenty-five-cent size, and the dollar size contains six times the quantity of the twenty-five-cent size.

A. G. BRAGG & CO., Proprietors,

3d and Market stz., St. Louis, and 304 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists in Washington and Georgetown.

O. M. LINTHIOUN, Georgetown.

CANBY & HATCH, General Agents,

may 28—eo3m cor. Light & Lombard stz., Baltimore.

NEW MUSIC JUST RECEIVED. FOR PLANO.

NEW MUSIC JUST RECEIVED, FOR PIANO FORTE AND GUITAR.

Wiler & Florence—from Domby & Son They told me not to love him My heart is thine Home again Nelly Bly—for Piano and Guitar

We come again with song to greet you The sister's wedding The separation—for Gultar Hear me, Norma-Piano and Guitar The lonely auld wife When I am old Old folks at he

WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store, 6th st., near Louisiana avenue, jy 30—tr SUMMER STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES!

DERSONS wanting Embroideries, Edgings, Inserting Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Fancy Articererally; also, Silk and other Dress Trimmings, Free Flowers, Dress Caps, &c., &c., will find them at reduprices at MRS. OCLLISON'S MIllinery and Fancy Store, june 19—tr Sixth st., near Louisiana ayenue